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Scientific Charity, by MRS. GLENDOWER EVENS, Conference of Charities and Correction, 1889.

This paper gives many practical suggestions as to the meaning and methods of scientific charity and the working of Charity Organization Societies. When the wise methods here described shall have become the common property of the people, as they are now of specialists in charity, charity will at last be both sane and kind.

Social Problems. DANIEL CLARK, M. D. Address read before the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, Aug. 17, 1888.

We have here a doctor's views on very practical questions plainly stated. He speaks of tramps, divorce, the selection of proper partners in wedlock, prostitution and diseases which attend it, and lastly inebriety. The unanimity with which the need of some remedy would be acknowledged would probably equal the diversity of opinion on some of the remedies suggested, though none of them are unheard of. The doctor does not hide his belief that the short-livedness of drunkards and criminals is a beneficent elimination of the unfit, and, since in a degree they attain the pleasure at which they aim, not so very hard upon them either.

C.—ALCOHOLOGICAL.

Inebriism, a pathological and psychological study. T. L. WRIGHT, M. D. Columbus, O., W. G. Hubbard, 1885. pp. 222.

To the credit of American physicians and the discredit of American citizens, the study of "Inebriism" is here no novelty. Among those who have been active in bringing about a rational conception of Inebriety as a disease, and of special hospital treatment as a cure, Dr. Wright holds a prominent place. In this book he sets forth in fashion to be understood by the non-professional reader, the information which the neurologist and alienist has to contribute to the effect of alcohol on the nervous system and the mind. The book is not hortatory, but expository, and therefore the more effective; the author is at more pains to show the limited responsibility of the drunkard than to fix the responsibility for his condition. In the inebriate, as in the sufferer from cerebral disease, nature is making experiments in physiological psychology for all to see, and the psychologist will find matter of interest in Dr. Wright's analyses and in the cases which he cites in illustration.

L'ivresse au congrès pénitentiaire de Saint-Pétersbourg. Revue de l'hypnotisme, 1er juillet, 1890.

The following resolutions, coming from an International Congress, may indicate, to some extent, the general consensus of opinion in Europe, as to drunkenness. The fourth International Penological Congress, which assembled in July, 1890, considered the question of inebriety and penal legislation. After a long discussion of six sittings, the first section of the congress presented the following resolutions, which had been adopted by the Congress in its general meeting, the 19th of June: 1. Drunkenness considered in itself would not constitute an offense; it gives cause for repression only when manifested publicly, in dangerous conditions to security, or by acts of a scandalous nature, or likely to disturb the peace. 2. Legislative action is useful in the care of drinkers who become a charge on public benevolence, dangerous to themselves or others. 3. Licensed dealers should be made penally responsible for the sale of strong liquors to persons manifestly drunk. 4. In case of offenses committed in drink: (a) The state of drunkenness does not complete, nor in any case exclude responsibility; this state cannot be defined by the legislator as an attenuating or aggravating circumstance,